

habit and weedy tendency suggests that *L. holosteoides* should be expected in disturbed areas of the Palouse Country and possibly elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest.

We thank Pat Holmgren for the loan of the NY specimen and Francis Northam for his collection from Whitman Co., Washington. Susan Reznicek prepared the illustration.

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NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

MONTANA

CLAYTONIA ARENICOLA Henderson (PORTULACACEAE).—Sanders Co., Cascade Creek [no other data available], *Lesica 4808* (MONTU). Siegel Creek E of Hwy. 46 [no other data available], *Lesica 1401* (MONTU). During the course of monographic studies of *Claytonia* in collaboration with K. L. Chambers (Oregon State University) I found these collections as two misidentified sheets at MONTU which constitute noteworthy collections of a species not known in the flora of Montana.

Previous knowledge. Not previously known from the State of Montana. The occurrence of *C. arenicola* in the Kootenai Region of western Montana is a significant range extension of the species which was known previously from bluffs, terraces and woods around Spokane, Washington (e.g., *Piper 2290*, NY, ORE, US, WS) and from the Snake and Clearwater River Canyons of Idaho, Oregon and Washington (e.g., *Constance et al. 992*, MONTU, NY, OSC, UC, US, WS, and *Baker 6591*, (ID, NY, WTU). Federal and State land managers and the Montana Natural Heritage Program might consider the special status listing of this species in Montana.

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OREGON

CENTAUREA VIRGATA Lam. subsp. *SQUARROSA* Gugl. (CYNAREAE: ASTERACEAE).—Malheur Co., plants in bud with a few flowers open, in a population about 0.1 ha in size, 61 km west of Vale on Highway 20, on rangeland approximately 20 m away from highway between the highway and the Malheur River in a seasonally used hunter campsite, T20S, R39E, NW¼ sect. 32, W.M., 20 June 1991, *Bill Decker s.n.*, Native vegetation: *Artemisia tridentata/Agropyron spicatum*, associated vegetation: *Bromus tectorum*, *Chrysothamnus*. Det. R. Halse (OSC specimen not retained), Fruiting specimens, same location, 11 December 1991, *Bill Decker s.n.* (WS).

Previous knowledge. Although squarrose knapweed has been present in northern California since 1950 (California Department of Agriculture Bulletin 41:61–63, 1952; Leaflets of Western Botany 9:17–32, 1959) and Utah since 1954 (Utah State University Experiment Station Bulletin No. 432, 1960), it was not known in the Pacific Northwest until found in Grant County, Oregon, by Dan Sharratt in 1988 (Northwest Science 63:246–252, 1989).

Significance. This second record of squarrose knapweed in Oregon is approximately 215 km distant from the first population, via State Highways 395 and 20. Because squarrose knapweed's diffusely branched stems and urn-shaped capitula are similar to those of diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa* Lam.), an invader that is already widespread on Oregon rangelands, it is likely that other populations of squarrose knapweed remain undetected. Squarrose knapweed is easily distinguished from diffuse knapweed by its woody perennial crown and its deciduous capitula with spreading or recurved phyllaries. Diffuse knapweed, normally a biennial, often breaks off at the base of the stem and tumbles about with the seedheads intact. Stems of squarrose knapweed persist as bare "twigs" following capitula dispersal, the characteristic which earned it the adjective *virgate*.

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EUPHORBIA OBLONGATA GRISEB. (EUPHORBIACEAE).—Marion Co., Salem, grounds of the Oregon State Penitentiary near the junction of State and Hawthorne streets, forming a dense patch 9 × 4.5 m by the edge of a pond, with *Alnus rubra*, *Cirsium arvense*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Plantago major*, *Rubus discolor*, *Salix* sp., *Solanum dulcamara*, T7S, R3W, sect. 25, 58 m, 26 Sept. 1991, R. Halse 4334 (OSC, DAV, duplicates to be distributed); same location, 30 Aug. 1991 and 4 Sept. 1991, E. Coombs s.n. (OSC); identification confirmed by Grady L. Webster.

Significance. First record for OR; previously known from CA (Munz, Supplement to A California Flora, 1968); introduced from Europe.

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WASHINGTON

CENTAUREA NIGRESCENS Willd. (ASTERACEAE: CYNAREAE).—Pend Oreille Co., a few flowering plants along roadside near Mill Pond, 6.5 km east of Metaline Falls, on the Sullivan Lake Road, T39N, R43E, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 24, ca. 800 m, 30 September 1991, J. McCroskey and S. Sorby s.n., Det. C. Roché (WS).

Previous knowledge. The first collection of *Centaurea nigrescens* (short-fringed knapweed) in the Pacific Northwest was by W. N. Suksdorf from low wet ground along roadsides and fields at Odell, Hood River County, Oregon, 25 August 1919 (WTU, WS). It was collected again at that location in June 1921, Peck 9886 (WILLU). The first Washington collection was at Bingen, Klickitat County, Suksdorf 12415, 12 September 1928 (WS). Later collections included Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon, Marble s.n., 1932 (OSC); Wahkiakum County, Washington, Weyrich s.n., 1932 (WS) and Trout Lake, Klickitat County, Washington, Talbott 1188, 1985 (WS) (The Collection History of *Centaureas* Found in Washington State, Wash. State Univ. Agric. Research Center Res. Bull. XB0978, 1986). In addition, Howell recorded it from Idaho County, Idaho, and Manchester, Kitsap County, Washington, Wheeler 35 (CAS, DS) (Leaflets of Western Botany 9:17-32, 1959). The only record from British Columbia is Vancouver Island, 1966 (The Thistles of Canada, 1974). No distribution is given in Hitchcock and Cronquist (Flora of the Pacific Northwest, 1973) under the synonym, *Centaurea dubia* Suter, only that it is an occasional weed. *Centaurea nigrescens* is a perennial forb native to south central and eastern Europe, with 5 named subspecies (Flora Europaea, Vol. 4, 1976, p. 292).

Significance. This is the first record of *Centaurea nigrescens* east of the Columbia

Gorge region in Washington. Because it is a Class A noxious weed in Washington (RCW17.10, Ch. 16-750 WAC), the intention is to eradicate the two known populations in the state (Trout Lake and Sullivan Lake) while this goal is still achievable.

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SIDALCEA NELSONIANA Piper (MALVACEAE).—Cowlitz Co., in a meadow/pasture dominated by *Festuca arundinacea*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Holcus lanatus*, and *Poa* sp., between Coal Creek and Carlon Loop Road, silt loam to silty clay loam soil, native soil profile disturbed by cultivation, T9N, T3W, SE¼ of SW¼, sect. 35, 80 m, 10 June 1991, C. J. Antieau s.n. (OSC); in a roadside ditch at the junction of Carlon Loop and Coal Creek roads, with *Holcus lanatus*, *Fraxinus latifolia*, *Juncus effusus*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Cirsium arvense*, and *Festuca arundinacea*, about 3 airline miles north of Longview, T9N, R3W, sect. 35, 85 m, 4 July 1991, R. R. Halse 4209, 4210 (OSC, duplicates to be distributed).

Previous knowledge. *Sidalcea nelsoniana* was thought to be endemic to the Coast Range and Willamette Valley of Oregon (Madroño 33:225-226, 1986). In the Coast Range it is known from western Yamhill and eastern Tillamook counties; in the Willamette Valley it is known from Washington County south to central Benton and Linn counties.

Significance. First record for WA and a northward range extension of about 90 km from Tillamook and Washington Counties, OR. This range extension suggests that *S. nelsoniana* may be present elsewhere in the Coast Range and southwestern part of WA. However, human introduction of *S. nelsoniana* into Cowlitz Co. cannot be ruled out, as most of the species at the sites are exotic. In any case *S. nelsoniana* is well established and reproducing in the Coal Creek area.

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YUKON TERRITORY

CASTILLEJA MINIATA DOUGLAS EX HOOK. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Along Top of the World Hwy. (Yukon Hwy. 9), 49.8 km WNW of ferry dock on western side of Yukon River across from Dawson, ca. 64°10'N, 140°30'W, ca. 600 m, single robust, multi-stemmed plant in moist, gravelly roadbank ditch with bushy *Salix* sp., 4 July 1991, M. Egger 432 (TWU).

Significance. A northward range extension of over 400 km and third report for Yukon Terr. Likely from seed carried on an automobile tire from a population to the south.

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